WE CLAIM:

1. A method of treating psoriasis in a mammal comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the mammal.

2. A method of treating psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

3. A method of treating psoriasis in a mammal comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the mammal.

4. A method of treating psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

5. A method of reducing the severity of a psoriatic lesion in a mammal comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the mammal.

6. A method of reducing the severity of a psoriatic lesion in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

7. A method of reducing the severity of a psoriatic lesion in a mammal comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the mammal.

8. A method of reducing the severity of a psoriatic lesion in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

9. A method of minimizing the extent of hyperproliferation of keratinocytes associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

10. A method of minimizing the extent of hyperproliferation of keratinocytes associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

11. A method of reducing the extent of hyperproliferated keratinocytes associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

12. A method of reducing the extent of hyperproliferated keratinocytes associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

13. A method of minimizing the extent of epidermal hyperplasia associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

14. A method of minimizing the extent of epidermal hyperplasia associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

15. A method of reversing epidermal hyperplasia associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

16. A method of reversing epidermal hyperplasia associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

17. A method of treating parakeratosis associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

18. A method of treating parakeratosis associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

19. A method of treating microabcess associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

20. A method of treating microabcess associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

21. A method of decreasing reteridges associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

22. A method of decreasing reteridges associated with psoriasis in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

23. A method of treating inflammatory skin disease in a human comprising administering to the human VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a).

24. A method of preventing the infiltration of lymphocytes from the dermis into the epidermis of a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

25. The method of any one of claims 1-24 wherein the administration is topical administration.

26. The method of any one of claims 1-24 wherein the administration is subcutaneous administration.

27. The method of any one of claims 1-24 wherein the administration is intramuscular, intranasal, intrathecal, intraarterial, intravenous, transvaginal, transdermal, or transanal administration.

28. The use of a VEGF antagonist to treat psoriasis in a mammal.

29. The use of a VEGF antagonist to treat psoriasis in a human.

30. The use of VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to treat psoriasis in a human.

31. A method of enhancing wound healing in a human comprising administering a VEGF antagonist to the human.

32. A method of enhancing wound healing in a human comprising administering VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to the human.

33. The method of any one of claims 31 or 32 wherein the administration is topical administration.

34. The method of any one of claims 31 or 32 wherein the administration is subcutaneous administration.

35. The method of any one of claims 31 or 32 wherein the administration is intramuscular, intranasal, intrathecal, intraarterial, intravenous, transvaginal, transdermal, or transanal administration.

36. The use of a VEGF antagonist to enhance wound healing in a human.

37. The use of VEGFR1R2-FcΔC1(a) to enhance wound healing in a human.